

VARIOUS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MARKUP BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ONE HUNDRED NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

**H.R. 860, H.R. 5247, H.R. 5333, H. Con. Res. 338,
H. Con. Res. 408, H. Con. Res. 409, H. Res. 608,
H. Res. 784, H. Res. 792, H. Res. 794,
H. Res. 799, H. Res. 804, and H. Res. 828**

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VARIOUS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 2006

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:13 a.m. in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Henry J. Hyde (Chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Chairman HYDE. The Committee will come to order. Before we commence our regular meeting, we do not often do this, but we have a very special event today.

This is the last Committee meeting for our press attaché, Sam Stratman, who has been with us 18 years and has done a simply brilliant job of conveying the facts, the law, the circumstances, the message, on a rather bipartisan basis, I must say, not embarrassingly so, but he has been bipartisan when he had to be and very, very good at that. But Sam is an institution in this Committee. He served for many years loyally and effectively, and he is going to bigger and better things.

He is going to greener fields. He is going to be with the Millennium Challenge Account, and he will bring the same skills and the same dedication, the same sense of loyalty to that institution that he has demonstrated both with the Judiciary Committee and with the International Relations Committee. All I can say to Sam is, you have done a brilliant job. You will never be forgotten. You are a part of the institution here, and come back from time to time, if only to say hello, or stick around for lunch, any way you want it.

But, Sam, you will truly be missed. You have done a great job, and we wish you the very best in the future. Mr. Lantos would like to erase everything I have said.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, it comes as a crude awakening to me to be told today that Sam is on your payroll because we have assumed he was working for us diligently all through these years.

I want to echo your comments of praise and commendation for my friend, Sam, who is not only a superb communicator, a superb spin meister, but also one of the most delightful and witty and urbane people I have had the pleasure of working with during my congressional career. My wife, Annette, and I will deeply miss him. We had wonderful lunches in many places. Sam has been an enormous asset to the Committee on a solid, bipartisan basis, and we on the Democratic side wish him the very best.

[Applause.]

Chairman HYDE. The business meeting of the Committee will come to order. We have several non-controversial bills on the agen-

da. It is the intention of the Chair to consider these measures en bloc and, by unanimous consent, authorize the Chair to seek consideration of the bills under suspension of the rules. All Members are given leave to insert their remarks on the measures into the record, should they choose to do so.

Accordingly, without objection, the Chairman is authorized to seek a consideration of the following bills under suspension of the rules and the amendments to those measures, which the Members have before them, shall be deemed adopted: H.R. 860, To provide for the conveyance of the reversionary interest of the United States in certain lands to the Clint Independent School District, El Paso County, Texas; H.R. 5247, Support for the Museum of the History of Polish Jews Act of 2006, as amended; H.R. 5333, Shoulder-fired Missile Threat Reduction Act of 2006; H. Con. Res. 338, Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere; H. Con. Res. 408, Commending the Government of Canada for its renewed commitment to the Global War on Terror, as amended; H. Con. Res. 409, Commemorating the 60th anniversary of the ascension to the throne the King of Thailand; H. Res. 608, Condemning the escalating levels of religious persecution in the People's Republic of China, as amended; H. Res. 784, Commending and supporting Iraq's first and only radio station for women; H. Res. 792, Recognizing the 40th anniversary of the independence of Guyana for peace and further progress, development, and prosperity, extending our best wishes to Guyana for those elements; H. Res. 794, Recognizing the 17th anniversary of the massacre in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the People's Republic of China, as amended; H. Res. 799, Congratulating the people of Ukraine for conducting free, fair, and transparent parliamentary elections on March 26, 2006, and commending their commitment to democracy and reform; H. Res. 804, Condemning the unauthorized, inappropriate, and coerced ordination of Catholic bishops by the People's Republic of China; and H. Res. 828, Commending the people of Mongolia, on the 800th anniversary of Mongolian statehood. It is so ordered.

[The information referred to follows:]

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 860

To provide for the conveyance of the reversionary interest of the United States in certain lands to the Clint Independent School District, El Paso County, Texas.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 16, 2005

Mr. REYES introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To provide for the conveyance of the reversionary interest of the United States in certain lands to the Clint Independent School District, El Paso County, Texas.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.**

4 (a) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to section 2, the Sec-
5 retary of State shall execute and file in the appropriate
6 office such instrument as may be necessary to release the
7 reversionary interest of the United States in the land re-
8 ferred to in subsection (b).

1 (b) LAND DESCRIBED.—The land described in this
2 subsection consists of Tracts 4–B, 5, and 7, Block 14,
3 San Elizario Grant, County of El Paso, State of Texas.

4 **SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**

5 The release under section 1 shall be made upon con-
6 dition that the Clint Independent School District in the
7 County of El Paso, State of Texas, use any proceeds re-
8 ceived from the disposal of such land for public edu-
9 cational purposes.

○

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5247

To provide assistance for the Museum of the History of Polish Jews in
Warsaw, Poland.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 27, 2006

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. LANTOS) introduced the
following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To provide assistance for the Museum of the History of
Polish Jews in Warsaw, Poland.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Support for the Mu-
5 seum of the History of Polish Jews Act of 2006”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Current and future generations benefit
9 greatly by visible reminders and documentation of
10 the historical and cultural roots of their society.

1 (2) It is in the national interest of the United
2 States to encourage the preservation and protection
3 of artifacts associated with the heritage of United
4 States citizens who trace their forbearers to other
5 countries and to encourage the collection and dis-
6 semination of knowledge about that heritage.

7 (3) According to the 2000 United States Cen-
8 sus, nearly 9,000,000 Americans are of Polish an-
9 cestry.

10 (4) At the beginning of World War II, Poland
11 had the largest Jewish population in Europe.

12 (5) In 1996, Yeshayahu Weinberg, a founding
13 director of Tel Aviv's Diaspora Museum and the
14 United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, created
15 an international team of experts with the goal of es-
16 tablishing a Museum of the History of Polish Jews.

17 (6) The Museum of the History of Polish Jews
18 will preserve and present the history of the Jewish
19 people in Poland and the wealth of their culture
20 spanning a period of one thousand years.

21 (7) In 1997, the City of Warsaw donated a par-
22 cel of land, opposite the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising
23 Memorial, for the explicit use for the Museum of the
24 History of Polish Jews.

1 (8) In 2005, the Government of Poland and the
2 City of Warsaw agreed to provide 40,000,000 Polish
3 zlotys for the construction of the Museum of the
4 History of Polish Jews.

5 (9) In 2005, an international architectural com-
6 petition selected a Finnish firm to design the build-
7 ing for the Museum of the History of Polish Jews.

8 **SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE FOR THE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY**
9 **OF POLISH JEWS.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Assistance provided by the Bu-
11 reau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Depart-
12 ment of State shall be made available to assist in the de-
13 velopment of the permanent collection of the Museum of
14 the History of Polish Jews.

15 (b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.—To carry out
16 the purposes of subsection (a), the Secretary of State is
17 authorized to provide \$5,000,000, which shall remain
18 available until expended, to the Museum for the History
19 of Polish Jews.

○

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5247
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Page 2, beginning on line 12, insert the following new paragraph (and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

1 (5) Poland was a center of European Jewish
2 culture and arts, and home to 3.3 million Jews prior
3 to World War II.

Page 2, line 20, insert “approximately” after “spanning a period of”.

Page 2, beginning on line 21, insert the following new paragraphs (and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

4 (8) The Museum of the History of the Polish
5 Jews will commemorate the three million Polish
6 Jews killed in Word War II and serve as a living
7 educational center that will contribute to combating
8 anti-Semitism, bigotry, and intolerance in all its
9 forms.

10 (9) The Museum of the History of the Polish
11 Jews will educate present and future generations

- 1 about the rich history of Polish Jewry, about which
2 little is known today in Central and Eastern Europe.

Page 3, line 2, insert “each” after “City of Warsaw”.

Page 3, beginning on line 10, strike “by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs” and insert “from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account”.

Page 3, line 13, strike “collection” and insert “exhibit”.

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5333

To reduce the threat of terrorists acquiring shoulder-fired missiles.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 9, 2006

Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. WELLER, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, Ms. WATSON, Mr. ISSA, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. POE, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. ISRAEL, and Ms. BEAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To reduce the threat of terrorists acquiring shoulder-fired missiles.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the “Shoulder-Fired Missile
5 Threat Reduction Act of 2006”.

6 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

7 In this Act:

8 (1) MANPADS.—The term “MANPADS”
9 means—

1 (A) a surface-to-air missile system de-
2 signed to be man-portable and carried and fired
3 by a single individual; or

4 (B) any other surface-to-air missile system
5 designed to be operated and fired by more than
6 one individual acting as a crew and portable by
7 several individuals.

8 (2) CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.—The term “con-
9 ventional weapons” means rocket propelled gre-
10 nades, landmines, abandoned stocks of munitions,
11 and other weapons the Secretary of State determines
12 the proliferation of which undermines international
13 peace and stability.

14 **SEC. 3. FINDINGS.**

15 Congress finds the following:

16 (1) The global proliferation of man-portable air
17 defense systems (MANPADS) and other conven-
18 tional weapons poses a direct threat to the national
19 security of the United States.

20 (2) The use of MANPADS and other conven-
21 tional weapons by terrorists and insurgent groups
22 continues to hamper United States efforts to achieve
23 peace and security in Iraq and Afghanistan.

1 (3) More than two-dozen terrorist groups, in-
2 cluding al-Qaeda, are believed to possess
3 MANPADS.

4 (4) On November 28, 2002, in Mombasa,
5 Kenya, two shoulder-fired missiles were fired at a
6 departing civilian airliner in an unsuccessful attack
7 claimed by al-Qaeda.

8 (5) A successful terrorist attack with a shoul-
9 der-fired missile against a civilian airliner would
10 have devastating human and incalculable economic
11 costs.

12 (6) The Government Accountability Office has
13 estimated that there are between 500,000 and
14 750,000 MANPADS in countries around the world,
15 with a few thousand outside government controls
16 and thousands more under government controls but
17 vulnerable to theft and possible transfer to terrorist
18 groups due to inadequate security.

19 (7) Many countries that possess stocks of
20 MANPADS and other conventional weapons no
21 longer require such weapons for their own security
22 or self-defense, but do not possess the means to
23 eliminate or safeguard such weapons systems.

24 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

25 It is the sense of Congress that—

1 (1) where appropriate, the United States Gov-
2 ernment should provide assistance to countries seek-
3 ing to secure, remove, or eliminate stocks of
4 MANPADS and other conventional weapons that
5 pose a proliferation threat;

6 (2) where appropriate, the Secretary of State
7 should direct United States Ambassadors to such
8 countries to negotiate with appropriate officials of
9 their host countries to offer assistance to secure, re-
10 move, and eliminate stocks of MANPADS and other
11 conventional weapons that pose a proliferation
12 threat; and

13 (3) in light of the clear links between global
14 networks of terrorism and global networks of the il-
15 legal trade in conventional weapons, the United
16 States Government should place consistent, broad,
17 and continued emphasis on combating the prolifera-
18 tion of MANPADS and other conventional weapons
19 within the broader nonproliferation strategy of the
20 United States.

21 **SEC. 5. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

22 It is the policy of the United States to assist the gov-
23 ernments of other countries to secure, remove, or eliminate
24 stocks of MANPADS and other conventional weapons that

1 pose a proliferation threat, local or regional security
2 threat, or humanitarian threat.

3 **SEC. 6. GLOBAL PROGRAM FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND**
4 **ELIMINATION OF MANPADS AND CONVEN-**
5 **TIONAL WEAPONS.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is author-
7 ized to carry out an accelerated global program to secure,
8 remove, or eliminate stocks of MANPADS and other con-
9 ventional weapons, as well as related equipment and facili-
10 ties, that are determined by the Secretary to pose a pro-
11 liferation threat, local or regional security threat, or hu-
12 manitarian threat.

13 (b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The program authorized
14 under subsection (a) may include the following activities:

15 (1) Programs to assist countries to secure, re-
16 move, and eliminate MANPADS and other conven-
17 tional weapons, including programs related to the
18 safe handling and proper storage of such
19 MANPADS and other conventional weapons.

20 (2) Cooperative programs with the North Atlan-
21 tic Treaty Organization, Organization for Security
22 and Cooperation in Europe, and other international
23 organizations to assist countries in the secure han-
24 dling and proper storage, removal, or elimination of
25 MANPADS and other conventional weapons.

1 (3) Programs for the management, including
2 inventory and accounting procedures, of MANPADS
3 and other conventional weapons at locations where
4 United States funds have been used to provide for
5 the security of such weapons.

6 (4) Actions to ensure that equipment and
7 funds, including security upgrades at locations for
8 the storage, removal, or elimination of MANPADS
9 and other conventional weapons and related equip-
10 ment that are determined by the Secretary of State
11 to pose a proliferation threat, local or regional secu-
12 rity threat, or humanitarian threat, continue to be
13 used for authorized purposes.

14 **SEC. 7. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS TO DETER THE TRANS-**
15 **FER OF MANPADS.**

16 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress declares that
17 it should be the policy of the United States to hold foreign
18 governments accountable for knowingly transferring
19 MANPADS to state-sponsors of terrorism or terrorist or-
20 ganizations.

21 (b) DETERMINATION RELATING TO SANCTIONS.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—If the President determines
23 that a foreign government knowingly transfers
24 MANPADS to a foreign government described in

1 paragraph (2) or a terrorist organization, the Presi-
2 dent shall—

3 (A) submit forthwith to the Committee on
4 International Relations of the House of Rep-
5 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Re-
6 lations of the Senate a report containing such
7 determination; and

8 (B) impose forthwith on the transferring
9 foreign government the sanctions described in
10 subsection (c).

11 (2) FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DESCRIBED.—A
12 foreign government described in this paragraph is a
13 foreign government that the Secretary of State has
14 determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Ex-
15 port Administration Act of 1979, section 620A of
16 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of
17 the Arms Export Control Act, or any other provision
18 of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided
19 support for acts of international terrorism.

20 (c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions referred
21 to in subsection (b)(1)(B) are the following:

22 (1) Termination of United States Government
23 assistance to the transferring foreign government
24 under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, except

1 that such termination shall not apply in the case of
2 humanitarian assistance.

3 (2) Termination of United States
4 Government—

5 (A) sales to the transferring foreign gov-
6 ernment of any defense articles, defense serv-
7 ices, or design and construction services; and

8 (B) licenses for the export to the transfer-
9 ring foreign government of any item on the
10 United States Munitions List.

11 (3) Termination of all foreign military financing
12 for the transferring foreign government.

13 (d) WAIVER.—Notwithstanding any other provision
14 of law, sanctions shall not be imposed on a transferring
15 foreign government under this section if the President de-
16 termines and certifies in writing to the Committee on
17 International Relations of the House of Representatives
18 and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate
19 that the furnishing of the assistance, sales, licensing, or
20 financing that would otherwise be suspended as a result
21 of the imposition of such sanctions is important to the
22 national security interests of the United States.

23 (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

1 (1) DEFENSE ARTICLE.—The term “defense ar-
2 ticle” has the meaning given the term in section
3 47(3) of the Arms Export Control Act.

4 (2) DEFENSE SERVICE.—The term “defense
5 service” has the meaning given the term in section
6 47(4) of the Arms Export Control Act.

7 (3) DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES.—
8 The term “design and construction services” has the
9 meaning given the term in section 47(8) of the Arms
10 Export Control Act.

11 (4) FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—The term “for-
12 eign government” includes any agency or instrumen-
13 tality of a foreign government.

14 **SEC. 8. MULTILATERAL EFFORTS TO LIMIT THE AVAIL-**
15 **ABILITY AND TRANSFER OF MANPADS.**

16 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

17 (1) The United States Government has begun
18 to pursue commitments from countries in multilat-
19 eral forums to limit the availability, transfer, and
20 proliferation of MANPADS worldwide.

21 (2) However, multilateral forums lack mecha-
22 nisms for assessing member countries’ compliance
23 with such diplomatic commitments.

24 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
25 gress that the United States Government should continue

1 to pursue strengthened international diplomatic efforts in
2 the appropriate fora to limit the availability, transfer, and
3 proliferation of MANPADS worldwide and to exert appro-
4 priate diplomatic pressure to influence member country
5 compliance with such efforts.

6 **SEC. 9. REPORT ON MANPADS AND CONVENTIONAL WEAP-**
7 **ONS THREAT REDUCTION.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
9 date of the enactment of this Act and as circumstances
10 warrant thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation
11 with other appropriate government agencies, shall submit
12 to the Committee on International Relations and the Com-
13 mittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives
14 and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Com-
15 mittee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on
16 MANPADS and other conventional weapons threat reduc-
17 tion.

18 (b) CONTENTS.—The report required under sub-
19 section (a) shall include the following information for the
20 period preceding each such report:

21 (1) A description of efforts undertaken by the
22 Secretary of State regarding MANPADS and other
23 conventional weapons threat reduction.

24 (2) A description, on a country-by-country
25 basis, of the implementation of a global strategy for

1 the storage, removal, and elimination of MANPADS
2 and other conventional weapons, including, to the
3 extent possible, a prioritization of such storage, re-
4 moval, and elimination efforts with respect to the
5 proliferation sensitivity of such weapons in each
6 country and the potential impact of such efforts on
7 local and regional security.

8 (3) A description of multilateral efforts pursued
9 by the United States Government to limit the avail-
10 ability, transfer, and proliferation of MANPADS
11 worldwide, and a strategy to establish mechanisms
12 to monitor and report on—

13 (A) countries' implementation of their
14 commitments to limit such availability, transfer,
15 and proliferation; and

16 (B) the impact such implementation of
17 commitments has on the flow of MANPADS to
18 black and gray markets.

19 (4) A description and evaluation of the access
20 of terrorists, non-state actors, and state sponsors of
21 terrorism to MANPADS, their methods to acquire
22 MANPADS, and a strategy for disrupting future ac-
23 cess to MANPADS.

24 (5) An evaluation of the extent to which activi-
25 ties authorized by this Act and other United States

1 Government programs are integrated to ensure that
2 the conventional weapons threat reduction efforts of
3 the United States Government are consistent with
4 United States policy and goals in countries receiving
5 assistance through such activities.

6 (c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a)
7 shall be in unclassified form, but shall contain a classified
8 annex, as appropriate.

9 **SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts that are
11 otherwise authorized to be appropriated to the Non-
12 proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Pro-
13 grams account of the Department of State, there is au-
14 thorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for fiscal year
15 2007 and \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2008 for activities
16 related to the securing, removal, or elimination of stocks
17 of MANPADS and other conventional weapons and re-
18 lated equipment and facilities.

19 (b) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.—Amounts appro-
20 priated pursuant to subsection (a)—

21 (1) are authorized to be made available notwith-
22 standing any other provision of law; and

23 (2) are authorized to remain available until ex-
24 pended.

○

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 338

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 8, 2006

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. CHABOT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere.

Whereas the brutal attacks of September 11, 2001, demonstrated that terrorists can strike anywhere in the world;

Whereas terrorist activity that goes unaddressed is an invitation for terrorist organizations to carry out attacks against the United States, our allies and interests;

Whereas the Department of State has concluded in its most recent Country Reports on Terrorism, which was released in April 2005, that although the threat of international terrorism in the Western Hemisphere remains relatively low as compared to other world regions, international ter-

rorists may seek safe-haven, financing, recruiting, illegal travel documentation, or access to the United States from Latin American and Caribbean countries and thus pose serious threats;

Whereas in recent years, the activities of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere have focused on financing their criminal and terrorist activities outside of the region rather than carrying out or directly supporting terrorist attacks in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas, as the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina and the 1994 bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Center in Argentina clearly showed, international terrorist organizations, such as Hezbollah, are ready, willing, and able to carry out attacks in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas since at least the AMIA bombing in 1994, Hezbollah has maintained networks in the tri-border area of Paraguay, Brazil, and Argentina—primarily focusing on fundraising and recruitment;

Whereas in May 2003, a relative of Assad Ahmad Barakat, the reputed head of Hezbollah in the tri-border area, was arrested at the airport in Asuncion, Paraguay, in what Paraguayan police believe was a scheme to sell drugs in Syria, with proceeds reaching Hezbollah forces in Lebanon;

Whereas Barakat, a Lebanese-born Paraguayan, is himself in custody in Brazil awaiting extradition to Paraguay after raids on his businesses in Paraguay's tri-border area found evidence that he transferred tens of millions of United States dollars to Hezbollah in Lebanon;

Whereas there have been media reports of Hezbollah sympathizers and financiers also conducting black market activities in Iquique, Chile; Maicao, Colombia; Margarita Island, Venezuela; and Colon, Panama;

Whereas the Palestinian terrorist group Hamas has also been known to raise funds in the tri-border area;

Whereas in a 2002 court case, one of two Lebanese men were convicted of financing Hezbollah with \$2,000,000 in illegal cigarette sales in the United States;

Whereas earlier this past year, a Lebanese individual from Detroit was charged with supporting Hezbollah financially and was described by the United States Attorney in the case as a “fighter, recruiter, and fundraiser”;

Whereas several members of the Egyptian Islamic Group have been arrested in Brazil, Uruguay, and Colombia since 1998;

Whereas Ashref Ahmed Abdallah, an Egyptian national who is one of the most significant human smuggling targets, was arrested by United States authorities at Miami International Airport in July 2004 for using Central America and Brazil as a staging ground for smuggling illegal aliens from countries of the Middle East, including special interest countries that are linked to international terrorism, into the United States;

Whereas the activities of sympathizers and financiers of Islamist terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere represent a potential threat to the United States, our allies and interests;

Whereas section 7102 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 22 U.S.C. 2656f note) amends United States law to identify

and address emerging and current terrorist sanctuaries and secure international cooperation to combat this threat;

Whereas many countries of the Western Hemisphere have cooperated with the United States and regional organizations to counter the threat of regional and international terrorism, including by participating in joint counterterrorism training and simulations, Counterterrorism Action Group (CTAG) meetings which are hosted by United States embassies, and the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) of the Organization of American States (OAS); and

Whereas despite these efforts, many factors within the Western Hemisphere contribute to creating an environment which is conducive for future activities by international terrorist organizations: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

3 (1) recognizes the potential threat that sympa-
4 thizers and financiers of Islamist terrorist organiza-
5 tions that operate in the Western Hemisphere pose
6 to the United States, our allies and interests;

7 (2) acknowledges the commitment and coopera-
8 tion of some governments of countries of the West-
9 ern Hemisphere to deny the use of their territory to
10 Islamist terrorist organizations and calls on all gov-
11 ernments to intensify their efforts; and

1 (3) encourages the President to direct the
2 United States Representative to the Organization of
3 American States (OAS) to—

4 (A) seek support from OAS member coun-
5 tries for the creation of a special task force of
6 the Inter-American Committee Against Ter-
7 rorism (CICTE) to assist governments in the
8 region in investigating and combatting the pro-
9 liferation of Islamist terrorist organizations in
10 the Western Hemisphere and to coordinate re-
11 gional efforts to prevent the spread of this
12 threat; and

13 (B) urge OAS member countries to des-
14 ignate Hezbollah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic
15 Jihad, al-Qaeda and its constituent entities, and
16 other such groups as terrorist organizations if
17 they have not already done so.

○

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 408

Commending the Government of Canada for its renewed commitment to
the Global War on Terror.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 2006

Mr. BURTON of Indiana submitted the following concurrent resolution; which
was referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Commending the Government of Canada for its renewed
commitment to the Global War on Terror.

Whereas twenty-four Canadian citizens were killed as a result
of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the
United States;

Whereas Canada has provided humanitarian, diplomatic, and
security personnel on the invitation of the Government of
Afghanistan since 2001;

Whereas Canada has contributed \$650,000,000 in develop-
ment aid to Afghanistan;

Whereas Afghanistan is Canada's largest recipient of bilateral
development aid;

Whereas Canada has stationed 2,300 defense personnel who
compose Task Force Afghanistan, in order to improve

security in southern Afghanistan, which encompasses the major Afghan city of Kandahar;

Whereas Canada has over 70 diplomatic officers who are dedicated to growing democracy and equality in Afghanistan;

Whereas seventeen Canadians have given the ultimate sacrifice in the Global War on Terror;

Whereas Canada's commitment to the Government of Afghanistan, under the leadership of Prime Minister Hamid Karzai, was due to expire in February 2007;

Whereas on May 17, 2006, the Canadian Government led by Prime Minister Stephen Harper requested that the Canadian House of Commons extend Canada's commitment in the Global War on Terror;

Whereas on May 17, 2006, the Canadian Parliament voted to extend peace and security operations in Afghanistan until 2009, to increase its development assistance by \$310 million, and to build a permanent and secure embassy in Afghanistan; and

Whereas this was the latest sign of the renewed commitment of numerous United States allies in the Global War on Terror: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

3 (1) commends the Government of Canada for
4 its renewed and long-term commitment to the Global
5 War on Terror;

6 (2) commends the leadership of Canadian
7 Prime Minister Stephen Harper for his steadfast

1 commitment to democracy, human rights, and free-
2 dom throughout the world;

3 (3) commends the Government of Canada for
4 working to secure a democratic and equal Afghani-
5 stan;

6 (4) commends the Government of Canada's
7 commitment to reducing poverty, combating nar-
8 cotics, and ensuring a peaceful and terror-free Af-
9 ghanistan;

10 (5) commends the Government of Canada for
11 its three-pronged commitment to Afghanistan: diplo-
12 macy, development, and defense; and

13 (6) expresses the gratitude and appreciation of
14 the United States for Canada's enduring friendship
15 and leadership in the Global War on Terror.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. CON. RES. 408
OFFERED BY MR. BURTON OF INDIANA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas twenty-four Canadian citizens were killed as a result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States;

Whereas the people of Gander, Newfoundland, provided food, clothing, and shelter to thousands of stranded passengers and temporary aircraft parking to thirty-nine planes diverted from United States airspace as a result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States;

Whereas the Government of Canada, as led by former Prime Ministers Jean Jacques Chrétien and Paul Martin and continued by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, has provided humanitarian, diplomatic, and security personnel on the invitation of the Government of Afghanistan since 2001;

Whereas Canada has pledged \$650,000,000 in development aid to Afghanistan;

Whereas Afghanistan is Canada's largest recipient of bilateral development aid;

Whereas Canada has stationed approximately 2,300 defense personnel who comprise Task Force Afghanistan, in order to improve security in southern Afghanistan, particularly in the province of Kandahar;

Whereas Canada has over 70 diplomatic officers worldwide who are dedicated to growing democracy and equality in Afghanistan;

Whereas at least seventeen Canadians have given the ultimate sacrifice in the Global War on Terror;

Whereas Canada's commitment to the Government of Afghanistan, under the leadership of Prime Minister Hamid Karzai, was due to expire in February 2007;

Whereas on May 17, 2006, the Canadian Government led by Prime Minister Stephen Harper requested that the Canadian House of Commons extend Canada's commitment in the Global War on Terror;

Whereas on May 17, 2006, the Canadian Parliament voted to extend peace and security operations in Afghanistan until 2009, to increase its development assistance by \$310 million, and to build a permanent and secure embassy in Afghanistan to replace its current facility; and

Whereas this was the latest sign of the renewed commitment of numerous United States allies in the Global War on Terror: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

1 That Congress—

2 (1) commends the Government of Canada for
3 its renewed and long-term commitment to the Global
4 War on Terror;

5 (2) commends the leadership of former Cana-
6 dian Prime Ministers Jean Jacques Chrétien and

1 Paul Martin and current Prime Minister Stephen
2 Harper for their steadfast commitment to democ-
3 racy, human rights, and freedom throughout the
4 world;

5 (3) commends the Government of Canada for
6 working to secure a democratic and equal Afghani-
7 stan;

8 (4) commends the Government of Canada's
9 commitment to reducing poverty, aiding the counter-
10 narcotics efforts through counterterrorism and
11 counterinsurgency campaigns, and ensuring a peace-
12 ful and terror-free Afghanistan;

13 (5) commends the Government of Canada for
14 its three-pronged commitment to Afghanistan: diplo-
15 macy, development, and defense; and

16 (6) expresses the gratitude and appreciation of
17 the United States for Canada's enduring friendship
18 and leadership in the Global War on Terror in Af-
19 ghanistan.

Amend the title so as to read: "Concurrent resolu-
tion commending the Government of Canada for its re-
newed commitment to the Global War on Terror in Af-
ghanistan.".

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 409

Commemorating the 60th anniversary of the ascension to the throne of
His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 2006

Mr. LEACH (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) submitted
the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee
on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Commemorating the 60th anniversary of the ascension to
the throne of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej
of Thailand.

Whereas on June 9, 1946, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej
ascended the throne and this year celebrates his 60th
year as King of Thailand;

Whereas His Majesty King Bhumibol is the longest-serving
monarch in the world;

Whereas His Majesty King Bhumibol will receive a special
Human Development Lifetime Achievement Award from
the United Nations Development Agency for his dedica-
tion to social justice, growth with equity, human security,
democratic governance, and sustainability;

Whereas during the reign of His Majesty King Bhumibol, Thailand has become a democratically governed constitutional democracy in which Thai citizens enjoy the right to change their government through periodic free and fair elections held on the basis of universal suffrage;

Whereas His Majesty King Bhumibol has enjoyed a special relationship with the United States, having been born in 1927 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where his father, Prince Mahidol of Songkla, was studying medicine at the Harvard Medical School;

Whereas the United States and Thailand have enjoyed over 170 years of friendship since the signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce in 1833, the first such treaty signed between the United States and any Asian country;

Whereas the United States and Thailand are treaty allies, and on December 30, 2003, President George W. Bush designated the Kingdom of Thailand as a major non-NATO ally; and

Whereas the bonds of friendship and mutual respect are strong between the United States and Thailand: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

3 (1) commemorates the 60th anniversary of the
4 ascension to the throne of His Majesty King
5 Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand;

6 (2) offers its sincere congratulations to His
7 Majesty King Bhumibol and best wishes for contin-

- 1 ued prosperity to his Majesty and the Kingdom of
2 Thailand; and
3 (3) looks forward to continued, enduring ties of
4 friendship between the Thai and American people.

○

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

APRIL 6, 2006

**[Showing the Amendments Adopted by the Subcommittee on
Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations]**

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 608

Condemning the escalating levels of religious persecution in the People's
Republic of China.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 14, 2005

Mr. McCOTTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Condemning the escalating levels of religious persecution in
the People's Republic of China.

Whereas the Constitution and laws of the People's Republic
of China purport to provide for religious freedom, how-
ever, these freedoms are substantively ignored;

Whereas all religious groups and spiritual movements must
register with the Chinese Government, which monitors re-

religious services and judges the legitimacy of religious activities;

Whereas unregistered religious groups in China continue to experience official interference and members of religious groups have been subjected to intimidation, harassment, and detention;

Whereas many religious leaders and adherents in China, including those in official churches, have been detained, arrested, or administratively sentenced to prison terms in reeducation-through-labor camps;

Whereas religious believers are denied the ability to hold public office not by law, but by a logical extension of the fact that most government positions go to members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and CCP membership and religious belief are considered incompatible;

Whereas numerous abuses of unofficial Catholic clergy have occurred, including the detentions of Bishop Zhao Zhendong, Bishop Jia Zhiguo, Bishop Yao Liang, Bishop Su Zhimin, Bishop An Shuxin, Bishop Lin Xili, Bishop Han Dingxiang, and Bishop Shi Enxiang, as well as other Catholic priests and lay leaders who have been beaten or otherwise mistreated;

Whereas numerous abuses of Protestant House Church Leaders have occurred, including the detentions of Pastor Gong Shengliang, Pastor Zhang Rongliang, Luo Bingyin, Li Cuiling, Wang Chaoyi, Yang Tianlu, and Zhao Xinlan, as well as other Protestant House Church Leaders who have been beaten or otherwise mistreated;

Whereas the whereabouts of Gendun Choekyi Nyima, the boy identified by the Dalai Lama as the 11th Panchen Lama

and detained by Chinese authorities ten years ago, when he was six years old, are still unknown;

Whereas, according to the Department of State, Chinese authorities continue to restrict Muslim religious activity, teaching, and worship in Xinjiang, including reported prohibitions on the participation and religious education of minors;

Whereas the Chinese Government continues its brutal campaign to eradicate the Falun Gong spiritual movement and thousands of its members have been subject to excessive force, abuse, detention, and torture, including Liu Chengjun who died in 2003 after reportedly being abused in custody in Jilin Province and Huang Wei who is currently detained in Hebei Province, among others;

Whereas Cai Zhuohua, a Beijing underground church leader, was sentenced on November 8, 2005, to three years in prison for distributing Bibles and other Christian materials;

Whereas the Haidian Lower People's Court in Beijing also sentenced Mr. Cai's wife, Xiao Yunfei, to two years in prison and her brother, Xiao Gaowen, to 18 months in prison; and

Whereas on November 20, 2005, after attending services at the Gangwashi Church in Beijing, President George W. Bush stated: "A healthy society is a society that welcomes all faiths and gives people a chance to express themselves through worship with the Almighty": Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That—

2 (1) the House of Representatives condemns the

3 imprisonment of religious leaders and people of faith

1 in the People's Republic of China and urges their re-
2 lease; and

3 (2) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
4 tives that it should be the policy of the Government
5 of the United States to promote and defend religious
6 freedom and freedom of conscience in China.

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 608**OFFERED BY MR. MCCOTTER**

Insert between the 6th and 7th clauses of the preamble the following new clause:

Whereas the Chinese Government-sanctioned Catholic Patriotic Association of China conducted unauthorized episcopal ordinations of the priests Joseph Ma Yinglin and Joseph Liu Xinhong, elevating them to the office of bishop without the approval and against the wishes of the Holy Father Pope Benedict XVI;

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 784

Commending and supporting Radio Al Mahaba, Iraq's first and only radio station for women.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 27, 2006

Mrs. MCCARTHY (for herself, Mr. OSBORNE, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. ACKERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Commending and supporting Radio Al Mahaba, Iraq's first and only radio station for women.

Whereas Radio Al Mahaba, Iraq's first and only radio station for women, went on the air on April 1, 2005;

Whereas Radio Al Mahaba is an educational tool, broadcasting in three different languages and giving women freedom to voice opinions and hear other opinions;

Whereas Radio Al Mahaba airs shows dedicated to women's rights and women's issues;

Whereas such shows are devoted to relationships, parenting, and other social topics;

Whereas despite terrible risks, the staff of Radio Al Mahaba works at the station because they want to reach out and

touch peoples' lives, and they want to give hope, knowledge, empowerment, support, and a passage to freedom to Iraq women;

Whereas Radio Al Mahaba, amid the struggles in Iraq, has followed the examples of the United States which guarantees freedoms of speech and the press, thereby encouraging Iraqis to build an open, democratic civil society;

Whereas Radio Al Mahaba has a positive, important role in educating women;

Whereas Radio Al Mahaba provides women with freedom of speech;

Whereas Radio Al Mahaba provides an opportunity for women to secure their role in the governance of a civil society within Iraq; and

Whereas Radio Al Mahaba meets a palpable need of Iraqi women: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) commends the efforts of Radio Al Mahaba
3 to provide Iraqi women with freedom of speech and
4 an opportunity for women to be included in and in-
5 formed of the reconstruction of Iraq with an open,
6 democratic civil society;

7 (2) supports the mission of Radio Al Mahaba;
8 and

9 (3) urges Al Mahaba to continue its important
10 work.

○

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 792

Recognizing the 40th anniversary of the independence of Guyana and extending best wishes to Guyana for peace and further progress, development, and prosperity.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 2, 2006

Mr. MEEKS of New York (for himself, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. OWENS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the 40th anniversary of the independence of Guyana and extending best wishes to Guyana for peace and further progress, development, and prosperity.

Whereas Guyana gained independence from the United Kingdom on May 26, 1966;

Whereas since Guyana became an independent country, the interests of Guyana and the United States have been closely aligned;

Whereas Guyana is a supporter and ally of the United States in the Global War on Terror, and joins the United States in promoting political and economic freedoms, combating poverty, crime, disease, and drugs, and promoting security, stability, and prosperity;

Whereas the bonds of association and friendship between the peoples of the two countries have been strengthened by the large number of Guyanese who have migrated to the United States, where they make significant contributions to both the United States and Guyana; and

Whereas Guyana is an integral member of the Caribbean region and a constructive partner of the United States in fulfilling the agenda of the Western Hemisphere: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives recog-
- 2 nizes the 40th anniversary of the independence of Guyana
- 3 and extends best wishes to Guyana for peace and further
- 4 progress, development, and prosperity.

○

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 794

Recognizing the 17th anniversary of the massacre in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 3, 2006

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, and Mr. PITTS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the 17th anniversary of the massacre in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes.

Whereas the United States was founded on the principle that all men and women are created equal and entitled to the exercise of their basic human rights;

Whereas governments are instituted, not to grant, but rather to secure, protect, and safeguard those rights;

Whereas freedom of expression, assembly, association, and religion are fundamental human rights that belong to all people and are recognized as such under the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas the horrific events of June 3–4, 1989, in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the People’s Republic of China, reminded the world that these universal human rights are denied to the citizens of the most populous nation on earth by the Communist Party that rules in China;

Whereas the Communist Government of China declared martial law the next day and troops backed by tanks crushed the student movement on June 3–4, 1989;

Whereas the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square were the manifestation of a democratic movement that had begun to spread across China following the death of the former General Secretary of the Communist Party of China on April 15, 1989, and that had given rise to peaceful protests throughout China calling for the establishment of a dialogue with government and party leaders on democratic reforms, including freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the elimination of corruption by government officials;

Whereas after that date thousands of pro-democracy demonstrators continued to protest peacefully in and around Tiananmen Square in Beijing until June 3–4, 1989, when Chinese authorities ordered the People’s Liberation Army and other security forces to use lethal force to disperse demonstrators in Beijing, especially around Tiananmen Square;

Whereas the report of the Chinese Red Cross on June 7, 1989, and the United States Department of State’s Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1989, gave various estimates of the number of people killed and wounded in 1989 by the People’s Liberation Army soldiers and other security forces, and it is now believed by many that thousands were killed;

Whereas 20,000 people throughout China suspected of taking part in the democracy movement were arrested and sentenced without trial to prison or reeducation through labor, and many were reportedly tortured;

Whereas credible sources estimate that the Communist Government of China continues to imprison hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of Tiananmen Square activists, such as Yang Jianli, and denies such activists their basic human rights, such as access to legal counsel, contact with their families, and trials within reasonable times;

Whereas the Communist Government of China undertakes active measures to deny its citizens the truth about the Tiananmen Square massacre, including the blocking of uncensored Internet sites and weblogs, and the placement of misleading information on the events of June 3–4, 1989 on Internet sites available in China, often with the collusion and cooperation of United States Internet companies such as Yahoo, Google, Microsoft, and Cisco;

Whereas China, as part of the Tiananmen Square coverup, sentenced journalist Shi Tao to 10 years in prison, using information provided by Yahoo, for using his Yahoo email account to send foreigners a copy of a Chinese Government memo warning of possible trouble during the 15th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre;

Whereas coincident with the 15th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, the Communist Government of China frustrated the efforts of Chinese citizens in Hong Kong to establish a gradual and orderly process toward universal suffrage and the democratic election of the legislature and chief executive in Hong Kong as promised at the time of the reversion of Hong Kong to

China in 1997 and as envisioned by the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;

Whereas despite an unprecedented public protest in Hong Kong on July 1, 2003, reminiscent of protests in Beijing shortly before June 4, 1989, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China declared on April 26, 2004, that universal suffrage would not apply to the selection of the Chief Executive in Hong Kong in 2007 or to the selection of members of the Legislative Council in Hong Kong in 2008;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues to suppress dissent by imprisoning pro-democracy activists, journalists, labor union leaders, religious believers, members of ethnic minority rights organizations, and other individuals in China and Tibet who seek to express their political or religious views in a peaceful manner;

Whereas China has transformed the Internet from an engine of freedom and knowledge into an instrument of repression and of propaganda against the United States and its own people;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues its extraordinarily brutal persecution of the peaceful spiritual movement of Falun Gong;

Whereas the Communist Government of China harasses, persecutes, disbars, and imprisons lawyers who seek to help Chinese citizens vindicate their rights as guaranteed by China's constitution and laws;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues its barbaric policy of organ harvesting of executed prisoners;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues its policies of coercive sterilization and forced abortions to

enforce its one child policy, which promotes sex selective abortions and female infanticide on a massive scale, a gendercide which has led to millions of “missing girls,” and an increase in China’s already severe problem of female trafficking;

Whereas the Communist Government of China fails to fulfill its international commitments by denying the United Nations High Commission on Refugees access to North Korean refugees, and by forcibly repatriating thousands of such refugees to North Korea, where they suffer persecution, imprisonment, and death;

Whereas the Communist Government of China maintains hundreds, perhaps thousands of slave labor camps, violates the most basic workers’ rights, and fails to enforce its child labor laws; and

Whereas June 4, 2006, is the 17th anniversary of the date of the Tiananmen Square massacre: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) expresses sympathy to the families of those
3 killed, tortured, and imprisoned as a result of their
4 participation in the democracy protests of June 3–
5 4, 1989, in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the Peo-
6 ple’s Republic of China, and to all those persons who
7 have suffered for their efforts to keep that struggle
8 alive during the past 17 years, and to all the people
9 of China who lack fundamental human rights;

1 (2) commends all persons who are peacefully
2 advocating for democracy and human rights in
3 China;

4 (3) calls upon those nations planning to partici-
5 pate in the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing to insist
6 that China comply with the United Nations Declara-
7 tion on Human Rights;

8 (4) calls upon the Communist Government of
9 China, its National People’s Congress, and any other
10 groups appointed by the Communist Government of
11 China to honor its pledge of a “high degree of au-
12 tonomy” made at the time of the Hong Kong rever-
13 sion in 1997, by permitting immediate elections for
14 the Legislative Council of Hong Kong according to
15 rules approved by the Hong Kong people through an
16 election-law convention, referendum, or both, and by
17 leaving all revisions of Hong Kong law to a legisla-
18 ture elected by universal suffrage; and

19 (5) condemns the ongoing and egregious human
20 rights abuses by the Communist Government of
21 China and calls on that Government to—

22 (A) reevaluate the official verdict on the
23 June 4, 1989, Tiananmen pro-democracy activi-
24 ties and order formal investigations into the re-
25 ported killing, torture, and imprisonment of de-

1 mocracy activists with the goal of bringing
2 those responsible to justice;

3 (B) establish a June Fourth Investigation
4 Committee, the proceedings and findings of
5 which should be accessible to the public, to
6 make a just and independent inquiry into all
7 matters related to June 4, 1989;

8 (C) release all prisoners of conscience, in-
9 cluding those persons still in prison as a result
10 of their participation in the peaceful pro-democ-
11 racy protests of 1989, provide just compensa-
12 tion to the families of those killed in those pro-
13 tests, and allow those exiled on account of their
14 activities in 1989 to return and live in freedom
15 in China;

16 (D) end its censorship of legitimate free
17 speech on the Internet, and its persecution of
18 Internet dissidents;

19 (E) end its persecution of Falun Gong;

20 (F) end the harassment, persecution, dis-
21 barment, and imprisonment of lawyers who seek
22 to help Chinese citizens vindicate their rights as
23 guaranteed by China's constitution and laws;

24 (G) end organ harvesting and ensure that
25 its organ donor programs proceed only on a

1 purely transparent, voluntary, and non-commer-
2 cial basis;

3 (H) end its coercive one-child policy;

4 (I) grant the United Nations High Com-
5 mission on Refugees access to all refugees, and
6 end forcible repatriations of refugees, particu-
7 larly to North Korea;

8 (J) close its “re-education through labor”
9 camps, respect the rights of workers, and end
10 police detention without trial; and

11 (K) release Dr. Yang Jianli, an organizer
12 of the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989, who
13 has been illegally detained by the Communist
14 Government of China since April 26, 2002, and
15 whose wife and two children are United States
16 citizens, and put an immediate end to the har-
17 assment, detention, and imprisonment of all
18 Chinese citizens exercising their legitimate free-
19 doms of expression, association, and religion.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 794
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the United States was founded on the principle that all men and women are created equal and entitled to the exercise of their basic human rights;

Whereas governments are instituted, not to grant, but rather to secure, protect, and safeguard those rights;

Whereas freedom of expression, assembly, association, and religion are fundamental human rights that belong to all people and are recognized as such under the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas the horrific events of June 3–4, 1989, in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the People’s Republic of China, reminded the world that these universal human rights are denied to the citizens of the most populous nation on earth by the Communist Party that rules in China;

Whereas the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square were the manifestation of a democratic movement that had begun to spread across China following the death of the former General Secretary of the Communist Party of China on April 15, 1989, and that had given rise to peaceful protests throughout China calling for the establishment of a dialogue with government and party leaders on democratic reforms, including freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the elimination of corruption by government officials;

Whereas after that date thousands of pro-democracy demonstrators continued to protest peacefully in and around Tiananmen Square in Beijing until June 3–4, 1989, when Chinese authorities ordered the People’s Liberation Army and other security forces to use lethal force to disperse demonstrators in Beijing, especially around Tiananmen Square;

Whereas the report of the Chinese Red Cross on June 7, 1989, and the United States Department of State’s Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1989, gave various estimates of the number of people killed and wounded in 1989 by the People’s Liberation Army soldiers and other security forces, and it is now believed by many that thousands were killed;

Whereas 20,000 people throughout China suspected of taking part in the democracy movement were arrested and sentenced without trial to prison or reeducation through labor, and many were reportedly tortured;

Whereas credible sources estimate that the Communist Government of China continues to imprison hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of Tiananmen Square activists, such as Yang Jianli, and denies such activists their basic human rights, such as access to legal counsel, contact with their families, and trials within reasonable times;

Whereas the Communist Government of China undertakes active measures to deny its citizens the truth about the Tiananmen Square massacre, including the blocking of uncensored Internet sites and weblogs, and the placement of misleading information on the events of June 3–4, 1989 on Internet sites available in China, often with the collusion and cooperation of United States Internet companies such as Yahoo, Google, Microsoft, and Cisco;

Whereas China, as part of the Tiananmen Square coverup, sentenced journalist Shi Tao to 10 years in prison, using information provided by Yahoo, for using his Yahoo email account to send foreigners a copy of a Chinese Government memo warning of possible trouble during the 15th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre;

Whereas coincident with the 15th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, the Communist Government of China frustrated the efforts of Chinese citizens in Hong Kong to establish a gradual and orderly process toward universal suffrage and the democratic election of the legislature and chief executive in Hong Kong as promised at the time of the reversion of Hong Kong to China in 1997 and as envisioned by the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues to suppress dissent by imprisoning pro-democracy activists, journalists, labor union leaders, religious believers, members of ethnic minority rights organizations, and other individuals in China and Tibet who seek to express their political or religious views in a peaceful manner;

Whereas the Communist Government of China kidnapped long-time democracy activist Dr. Wang Bingzhang, a United States permanent resident, whose sister, son, and daughter are United States citizens, and sentenced him to life imprisonment for espionage and terrorism;

Whereas the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention declared that Dr. Wang's arrest and imprisonment violated international law;

Whereas Dr. Wang's trial represented the first time the Chinese Government had brought charges against a pro-democracy dissident under its new terrorism laws;

Whereas Dr. Wang suffers from gastritis, varicose veins, phlebitis, and depression, has suffered a stroke in prison, and has been denied adequate medical care;

Whereas China has transformed the Internet from an engine of freedom and knowledge into an instrument of repression and of propaganda against the United States and its own people;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues its extraordinarily brutal persecution of the peaceful spiritual movement of Falun Gong;

Whereas the Communist Government of China harasses, persecutes, disbars, and imprisons lawyers who seek to help Chinese citizens vindicate their rights as guaranteed by China's constitution and laws;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues its barbaric policy of organ harvesting of executed prisoners;

Whereas the Communist Government of China continues its policies of coercive sterilization and forced abortions to enforce its one child policy, which results in sex-selective abortions and female infanticide on a massive scale, a genocide which has led to millions of "missing girls," and an increase in China's already severe problem of female trafficking;

Whereas the Communist Government of China fails to fulfill its international commitments by denying the United Nations High Commission on Refugees access to North Korean refugees, and by forcibly repatriating thousands of

such refugees to North Korea, where they suffer persecution, imprisonment, and death;

Whereas the Communist Government of China maintains hundreds, perhaps thousands of slave labor camps, violates the most basic workers' rights, and fails to enforce its child labor laws; and

Whereas June 4, 2006, is the 17th anniversary of the date of the Tiananmen Square massacre: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

- 1 That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) expresses sympathy to the families of those
- 3 killed, tortured, and imprisoned as a result of their
- 4 participation in the democracy protests of June 3–
- 5 4, 1989, in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, in the Peo-
- 6 ple's Republic of China, and to all those persons who
- 7 have suffered for their efforts to keep that struggle
- 8 alive during the past 17 years, and to all the people
- 9 of China who lack fundamental human rights;
- 10 (2) commends all persons who are peacefully
- 11 advocating for democracy and human rights in
- 12 China;
- 13 (3) calls upon those nations planning to partici-
- 14 pate in the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing to insist

1 that China comply with the United Nations Declara-
2 tion on Human Rights;

3 (4) calls upon the Communist Government of
4 China, its National People's Congress, and any other
5 groups appointed by the Communist Government of
6 China to honor its pledge of a "high degree of au-
7 tonomy" made at the time of the Hong Kong rever-
8 sion in 1997, by permitting universal suffrage elec-
9 tions as soon as possible for the Chief Executive and
10 Legislative Council of Hong Kong, according to
11 rules approved by the people of Hong Kong and in
12 accordance with articles 45 and 68 of the Basic
13 Law; and

14 (5) condemns the ongoing and egregious human
15 rights abuses by the Communist Government of
16 China and calls on that Government to—

17 (A) reevaluate the official verdict on the
18 June 4, 1989, Tiananmen pro-democracy activi-
19 ties and order formal investigations into the re-
20 ported killing, torture, and imprisonment of de-
21 mocracy activists with the goal of bringing
22 those responsible to justice;

23 (B) establish a June Fourth Investigation
24 Committee, the proceedings and findings of
25 which should be accessible to the public, to

1 make a just and independent inquiry into all
2 matters related to June 4, 1989;

3 (C) release all prisoners of conscience, in-
4 cluding those persons still in prison as a result
5 of their participation in the peaceful pro-democ-
6 racy protests of 1989, provide just compensa-
7 tion to the families of those killed in those pro-
8 tests, and allow those exiled on account of their
9 activities in 1989 to return and live in freedom
10 in China;

11 (D) end its censorship of legitimate free
12 speech on the Internet, and its persecution of
13 Internet dissidents;

14 (E) end its persecution of Falun Gong;

15 (F) end the harassment, persecution, dis-
16 barment, and imprisonment of lawyers who seek
17 to help Chinese citizens vindicate their rights as
18 guaranteed by China's constitution and laws;

19 (G) end organ harvesting and ensure that
20 its organ donor programs proceed only on a
21 purely transparent, voluntary, and non-commer-
22 cial basis;

23 (H) end its coercive one-child policy;

24 (I) grant the United Nations High Com-
25 mission on Refugees access to all refugees, and

1 end forcible repatriations of refugees, particu-
2 larly to North Korea;

3 (J) close its “re-education through labor”
4 camps, respect the rights of workers, and end
5 police detention without trial;

6 (K) release United States permanent resi-
7 dent Dr. Yang Jianli, a participant in the
8 Tiananmen Square protests of 1989, who has
9 been illegally detained by the Communist Gov-
10 ernment of China since April 26, 2002, and
11 whose wife and two children are United States
12 citizens;

13 (L) release United States permanent resi-
14 dent Dr. Wang Bingzhang, long-time peaceful
15 democracy activist, who was abducted in June
16 2002, and illegally imprisoned for life on false
17 charges of espionage and terrorism; and

18 (M) put an immediate end to the harass-
19 ment, detention, and imprisonment of all Chi-
20 nese citizens exercising their legitimate free-
21 doms of expression, association, and religion.

109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 799

Congratulating the people of Ukraine for conducting free, fair, and transparent parliamentary elections on March 26, 2006, and commending their commitment to democracy and reform.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 4, 2006

Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Congratulating the people of Ukraine for conducting free, fair, and transparent parliamentary elections on March 26, 2006, and commending their commitment to democracy and reform.

Whereas the 2004 Orange Revolution, in which hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian citizens engaged in peaceful demonstrations in Kiev and elsewhere to protest the unfair runoff presidential election on November 21, 2004, and the declaration by the Ukrainian Central Election Commission that Viktor Yanukovich had won a majority of the votes, set Ukraine on the path toward democracy;

Whereas on December 26, 2004, following a ruling of the Ukrainian Supreme Court that the runoff presidential election was invalid and that a new election be held, the

people of Ukraine again went to the polls in what the consensus of domestic and international observers declared as a more democratic, transparent, and fair election process with fewer problems than in the first round and invalidated November 21, 2004, vote;

Whereas on January 10, 2005, the election victory of opposition leader Viktor Yushchenko as President was certified by the Ukrainian Central Election Commission;

Whereas the United States maintains strong and friendly relations with the people and Government of Ukraine;

Whereas the elections to Ukraine's parliament, known as Verkhovna Rada, were held on March 26, 2006;

Whereas the March 26, 2006, elections were the first parliamentary elections since 2002 and reflect the provisions of a new election law that calls for the Verkhovna Rada to be elected according to the proportional election system with votes allocated to political parties rather than the previous law under which half of the representatives were elected on a proportional basis and half were elected directly on a district-by-district basis;

Whereas the parliament was elected in a free and fair multiparty election and in accordance with international standards;

Whereas the conduct of these elections provide further evidence that the people of Ukraine are building a democratic society based on free elections, human rights, and the rule of law;

Whereas Ukraine is one of 55 participating States in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), all of which have adopted the 1990 Copenhagen

Document containing specific commitments relating to the conduct of elections;

Whereas the OSCE-led International Observation Mission deemed the election to be basically in accordance with the 1990 Copenhagen Document and respected the fundamental and civil rights, such as freedom of expression and assembly, allowing voters to make informed choices;

Whereas democratic elections are instrumental in furthering Ukraine's stated desire to integrate into the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

Whereas on February 17, 2006, the United States announced it had granted Ukraine the status of market economy and on March 6, 2006 the United States and Ukraine signed a market accession agreement promoting bilateral economic cooperation and bringing Ukraine closer to accession to the World Trade Organization;

Whereas on March 23, 2006, President George W. Bush signed into law legislation terminating the application of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (commonly known as the "Jackson-Vanik amendment") to Ukraine and granting Ukraine permanent normal trade relations; and

Whereas 2006 was designated in Ukraine as the year of reforms in the areas of court and administrative systems, energy saving, municipal economy, health protection, agriculture, education and pension provision: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

1 (1) commends the people and Government of
2 Ukraine for holding free, fair, and transparent par-
3 liamentary elections on March 26, 2006;

4 (2) commends the people and Government of
5 Ukraine for their commitment to democracy and
6 freedom; and

7 (3) acknowledges and welcomes the strong rela-
8 tionship between the United States and Ukraine and
9 pledges its continued support for the strengthening
10 of a fully free and open democratic system in
11 Ukraine, and reaffirms its support for Ukraine's
12 independence, territorial sovereignty, and Ukraine's
13 full integration into the international community of
14 democracies.

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109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 804

Condemning the unauthorized, inappropriate, and coerced ordination of
Catholic bishops by the People's Republic of China.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 9, 2006

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SOUDER, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. RADANOVICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Condemning the unauthorized, inappropriate, and coerced ordination of Catholic bishops by the People's Republic of China.

Whereas the Catholic Patriotic Association of China is a Chinese Government-sanctioned organization that does not represent the vast majority of Chinese Catholics and has no ecclesiastical authority to choose spiritual leaders for Catholics in the People's Republic of China;

Whereas on April 30, 2006, the Chinese Government-sanctioned Catholic Patriotic Association of China conducted an unauthorized episcopal ordination of the priest Joseph Ma Yinglin, elevating him to the office of bishop without

the approval and against the wishes of the Holy Father Pope Benedict XVI;

Whereas on May 3, 2006, the Chinese Government-sanctioned Catholic Patriotic Association of China conducted an unauthorized episcopal ordination of the priest Joseph Liu Xinhong, elevating him to the office of bishop without the approval and against the wishes of the Holy Father Pope Benedict XVI;

Whereas, according to information reported by the Vatican, bishops and priests in the People's Republic of China have been subjected to strong pressures and threats to take part in the episcopal ordinations which, being without pontifical mandate, are illegitimate and, besides, contrary to their conscience;

Whereas the entire world follows with attention the progress of religious freedom in China and had hoped that such deplorable episodes by now would belong to the past;

Whereas, following a trip to China in August 2005, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom reported that the Chinese Government continues to systematically violate the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief, contravening both the Chinese Constitution and international human rights norms;

Whereas on May 3, 2006, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom announced its 2006 recommendations to Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and continued to identify China as one of ten "Countries of Particular Concern";

Whereas Chinese law and policy restrict religious activities to those activities associated with the five officially-sanctioned “patriotic” religious organizations;

Whereas all other collective religious activities in China are illegal, and individuals from “unregistered” religious groups are subject to harassment, detention, and arrest;

Whereas freedom of religious expression is a fundamental right enshrined in the United States Constitution and recognized by all civilized nations;

Whereas China, like all members of the United Nations, is bound by Article 18 of the Uniform Declaration of Human Rights which states: “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance”; and

Whereas a senior official of the Catholic Patriotic Association of China has told the AFP news agency that China is planning to ordain a third bishop later in May 2006: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) condemns, in the strongest possible terms,
3 the actions of the Catholic Patriotic Association of
4 China in their coerced ordination of priests Joseph
5 Ma Yinglin and Joseph Liu Xinhong;

6 (2) extends its deepest sympathy and con-
7 lences to the Catholic population of China and the

1 Catholic Church for this insult to their beliefs and
2 religious practices;

3 (3) reaffirms the right of all religious organiza-
4 tions to choose their leaders in a manner that is free
5 of intimidation, terror, or coercion in accordance
6 with Article 18 of the Uniform Declaration of
7 Human Rights;

8 (4) urges the Government of China to end its
9 repression of religious organizations, recognize the
10 ecclesiastical authority of religious leaders to provide
11 spiritual leadership to their followers, and end the
12 practice of only allowing religious worship through
13 state-sanctioned patriotic religious associations; and

14 (5) insists that China refrain from additional
15 ordinations of Catholic bishops until and unless their
16 elevation is approved by the proper ecclesiastical au-
17 thorities.

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109TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 828

Commending the people of Mongolia, on the 800th anniversary of Mongolian statehood, for building strong, democratic institutions, and expressing the support of the House of Representatives for efforts by the United States to continue to strengthen its partnership with that country.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 2006

Mr. PITTS (for himself, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LEACH, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. PUTNAM, and Mr. LANTOS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Commending the people of Mongolia, on the 800th anniversary of Mongolian statehood, for building strong, democratic institutions, and expressing the support of the House of Representatives for efforts by the United States to continue to strengthen its partnership with that country.

Whereas Mongolia, a great nation located at the crossroads of many civilizations, in 2006 marks its 800th anniversary as a state;

Whereas Mongolia has become a functioning democracy in Asia;

Whereas since 1990 the Mongolian people have held 5 parliamentary elections and 4 presidential elections;

Whereas these elections have been determined to be largely free and fair, without violence or balloting irregularities, and featuring multiple political parties;

Whereas these elections demonstrate Mongolia's commitment to the rule of law and its determination to consolidate its democratic progress;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia has conducted economic reforms which introduced market mechanisms and have resulted in the private sector producing the great majority of the gross domestic product, demonstrating Mongolia's commitment to the establishment of a free market economy;

Whereas Mongolia ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption in October 2005, demonstrating its determination to take steps to better ensure political and economic stability and progress;

Whereas Mongolia has sought to develop political, economic, and security relationships with its neighboring countries in order to enhance confidence and regional security;

Whereas the people of the United States and Mongolia share common commitments to democracy and freedom, and the Government of Mongolia has expressed its strong desire to deepen and strengthen its partnership with the United States;

Whereas Mongolia entered into a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with the United States in 2004, demonstrating its commitment to take further steps to reform and open up its economy and to deepen bilateral economic ties;

Whereas Mongolia has been a steadfast partner with the United States in the Global War on Terror, and, after the September 11th terror attacks, the Government of Mongolia expressed its strong support for the United States;

Whereas Mongolia has supported coalition operations by repeatedly contributing troops to both Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom;

Whereas Mongolia has contributed troops to support NATO peacekeeping operations in Kosovo and to protect the United Nations war crimes court in Sierra Leone; and

Whereas Mongolia's strong policy track record has made it eligible for Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) support in 2004 and 2005: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) congratulates the people and Government of
3 Mongolia on the 800th anniversary of Mongolian
4 statehood;

5 (2) affirms that the United States is proud to
6 be considered Mongolia's "third neighbor";

7 (3) commends the people and Government of
8 Mongolia for their commitment to democracy, free-
9 dom, and economic reform;

10 (4) urges the Government of Mongolia to take
11 further steps to fight corruption and provide greater
12 transparency and accountability in government oper-
13 ations;

1 (5) shares with the people and Government of
2 Mongolia the desire to enhance the relationship be-
3 tween the United States and Mongolia, based on a
4 comprehensive partnership, shared values, and com-
5 mon interests;

6 (6) supports efforts to strengthen strategic, po-
7 litical, economic, educational, and cultural ties be-
8 tween the 2 countries;

9 (7) encourages private investment and in-
10 creased business ties between investors in both coun-
11 tries;

12 (8) encourages increased people-to-people ties
13 through expanded academic, cultural, and sports ex-
14 changes, and

15 (9) supports increased Mongolian participation
16 in international organizations and initiatives.

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Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman HYDE. The gentleman from California, Mr. Lantos.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I would merely like to express my appreciation to the Republican and Democratic staffs for their extraordinary work on these and all other issues that we have been considering. This is a uniquely productive group of men and women, and we are deeply in their debt, and I fully support your action.

Chairman HYDE. I thank the gentleman for his remarks. I associate myself with them, and I congratulate him for his leadership. We still have a few months to go, but it will not hurt to anticipate what we need to tell each other when that time arrives. The Committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:23 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

